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and severity of epidemic diseases, the supervision of the health of children between infancy and school age, and the causes, prevention and treatment of visual defects in school children. In the section of naval and military medicine, the subjects are: hospital ships and transport of wounded, transport of wounded in hill warfare, water-supplies in the field, antityphoid inoculation, sanitary organization in the tropics, caisson disease and the physiology of physical training and marching. In the section of tropical medicine and hygiene the subjects to be discussed are plague, beriberi, leishmaniasis and relapsing fevers.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE has closed a successful campaign for increased endowment, having raised the amount necessary to secure \$100,000 promised by the General Education Board on condition that \$400,000 be raised by the college. On June 30, the time limit set by the General Education Board, after an active campaign begun on April 15, last, with the Hon. Ernest F. Acheson as general manager, over \$440,000 was reported. The entire sum thus added to the resources of the college may go to the general endowment fund, except \$51,090 which represents the cost of the physics building, a notice of which was published in *SCIENCE*, June 27, 1913.

THE registration of students for the summer quarter at the University of Chicago shows a satisfactory increase over that of the last summer quarter, when more than three thousand students were enrolled. As usual, there is a large representation from the southern states.

ALL records for attendance at the summer session of Columbia University have been broken this year, the total number of students being 4,550, an increase of nearly 1,000 over last year, when the registration was 3,602. This is the fourteenth year of the session, which began in 1900 with 417 students. Since then there has been a steady increase in numbers, except in 1907, 1910, and this year, when the increase was much greater than the aver-

age. One of the reasons for the great increase in attendance this year is believed to be the improvements in the curriculum, especially in the courses in English. The classes here have been so large that it has been necessary to divide and subdivide them. Evening classes, a new thing this year, have also added to the popularity of the session, as have also the business classes. Besides this the entertainments provided are more numerous and varied than in any previous year. The attendance is almost as large as at the regular sessions of the university and the dormitories are almost as well filled.

THE government of India has refused to sanction the appointment of three professors in Calcutta University on the ground of their political connections. The senate of the university has passed a resolution objecting to this action and public meetings of protest have been held.

DR. GEORGE E. FELLOWS, formerly president of the University of Maine, succeeds Dr. Albert R. Taylor as president of James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

DR. J. FRANK CORBETT, for thirteen years state bacteriologist of Minnesota, has resigned to devote his entire time to his work in the department of experimental surgery in the University of Minnesota School of Medicine.

DR. FRANK D. KERN, after nearly ten years as assistant and associate in botany to the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station and part time instructor in Purdue University, has resigned to become professor of botany and botanist to the experiment station in the Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Kern has been a co-worker with Dr. J. C. Arthur in the taxonomic, cultural and other investigations of the rusts, and assisted in the preparation of part of the manuscript for the *Uredinales* in the "North American Flora," especially contributing the portion pertaining to the genus *Gymnosporangium*.

THE following announcements and appointments have been made at the University of North Carolina: President F. P. Venable has

been granted a year's leave of absence for travel and study abroad, and Dean E. K. Graham has been appointed to act in his stead; Professor M. H. Stacy, of the department of civil engineering, will act as dean of the college of liberal arts in place of Professor Graham; Robert L. James, C.E. (Cornell), has been appointed assistant professor of drawing; Parker H. Daggett, S.B. (Harvard), has been promoted from associate professor of electrical engineering to full professor in charge of the department; James M. Bell, Ph.D. (Cornell), formerly associate professor of physical chemistry, becomes full professor; W. L. Jeffries, A.M. (University of North Carolina), has been appointed instructor in chemistry.

DR. P. G. STILES, assistant professor of physiology at Simmons College, has been elected instructor in physiology in Harvard University.

DR. KARL VON AUWERS, professor of chemistry at Greifswald, has accepted a call to Marburg, as successor to Professor Th. Zincke.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

COLOR CORRELATION IN GARDEN BEANS

THE note by Professor Hedrick on page 917 about the correlation of the color of the inside of the calyx cup and flesh of the peach is interesting. A similar correlation in garden beans has recently been observed at this station.

The blossom colors of many varieties of beans have been described as either white, light pink or pink, and most of the common varieties can readily be referred to one of these classes, though some varieties of the several classes may differ slightly among themselves in the depth and distribution of color.

There seem to be definite and constant correlations between these blossom colors and the color of the seed coat. A white or eyed bean is always white flowered unless possibly when the eye is very large. A white-flowered variety may have mottled or self-colored beans, but a genuine black pigment, such as seen in the black wax varieties, never accompanies a white or light pink, but always a pink flower. I do not re-

call any exception to this last. The bean may be pure black or mottled, with black appearing in the mottling, but in either case the flower is a pretty constant shade of pink. Sometimes a light pink flower may be associated with very dark colored seeds, yet their color is distinct from the genuine black of the black wax beans.

In general light pink flowers are associated with mottled or self-colored seeds of various shades of yellow, red and brown, but, as indicated above, never with a genuine black pigment, nor with white or eyed beans unless possibly when the eye is very large. It is probably due to the various seed coat colors that the flowers classed as light pink vary as much as they do among themselves; they are not as uniform as those classed as pink.

Just where the connection is between the blossom and seed coat color is not obvious but it is certain that there is some connection. Not only are the times of manifestation of the colors far apart, but there is no obvious resemblance between the colors. Why should a black bean arise from a pink or more exactly a purplish pink flower? Yet there must be some connection, and it would seem reasonable to believe that they arise from a common cause: that the plant possesses some pigment-producing substance capable of producing one color in the flower and an apparently entirely different color in the seed coat.

J. K. SHAW

MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIMENT STATION,
AMHERST, MASS.

A NEW METHOD FOR LABELING MICROSCOPIC SLIDES

It is very desirable that permanent microscopic mounts have permanent labels. Ordinary labels, even if of the best manufacture, are unsatisfactory, because the adhesive property of the glue becomes impaired with age. The so-called "Diamond Ink" which may be easily applied to glass, produces an etched surface which may be written upon and a permanent label obtained. This ink, however, is only sold by certain firms and as a consequence is not easily obtained.